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GERMANY IN THE BALTIC.

["MORNING POST" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

From the scanty information available it seems probable that Germany is still (July 22) endeavouring to take Riga from the sea. That important commercial port lies at the southern base of the Gulf of Riga, about 350 miles, or some 20 hours steaming, from Kiel. From Riga railways run to Cronstadt, the ports of Windau and Libau, further south to Memel and Konigsberg, and eastwards into Russia. Riga is also the outlet of the Dvina River. The Gulf of Riga has two entrances from the Baltic, a strait running on the north and south respectively of the Island of Osel. If Riga falls to the Germans, these straits could be secured by mines and other devices, and the port could be utilised as a base for submarines and torpedo craft. Operating from Riga, German submarines could virtually blockade the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, at whose eastern extremity lies Cronstadt, the headquarters of the Russian Fleet. Mines can be removed, but it remains the fact that no absolute protection against the submarine has yet been devised. The possession of Riga would give Germany another naval base and port of landing in rear of the Russian Army of the Baltic provinces. There seems no doubt that transports have been several times observed off the Island of Gotland, between which and the mainland, where Windau and Libau are situated, some sixty miles apart, there is a breadth of about ninety miles of sea. Whether troops have actually been landed on the Russian coast has not been announced. Germany has at least two sent a powerful squadron towards Riga, and on the last occasion of which information was published her heavy ships retreated from a position in which the opposing Russian squadron seems to have been at disadvantage. In the case of the attempt upon Riga, as in other cases, all depends upon how much Germany chooses to risk upon the enterprise. It is rather worth while to sacrifice so many ships in order to gain a certain objective, or it is not. In the German newspapers it is stated that another division of the Fleet is to sail to the Gulf of Riga. [We have since learned with what disastrous result!—E.N. H.D.P.]

ADVANCED BASES.

Assuming that Riga is taken either by land or sea, we have to inquire what effect its possession by Germany will exert upon the naval situation in the Baltic. The occupation of naval bases in the vicinity of the enemy's ports is no doubt an advantage in respect of time and distance. In other words, one belligerent brings his engines of war closer to the other belligerent, thereby gaining time in any operation he may undertake. The element of time is important in relation to the position of the opposing fleet, whose capacity for interference with any given operation depends upon his ability to arrive at a certain place at a certain moment. A rough illustration of the matter is afforded by the desire of Germany to occupy the ports of Belgium and of Northern France. It is obvious that the possession of these would be an advantage in attacking England; whereas if (say) China was the objective, it would be useless, because the gain in distance, and therefore in time, would be inconsiderable. It is part of German naval strategy to win ships within reach of a port in which they may quickly find refuge in case of need. Blue water has no charms for Germany. But to draw near to the enemy is not the same thing as to defeat the enemy. In this respect the German naval strategy in the Baltic has a parallel in the German military strategy on land. The German Army is quite close to the Russian Army, but the Russian Army remains undefeated. Germany might base a powerful squadron on Riga, but the Russian Baltic Fleet would not thereby be destroyed. Until the Russian Baltic Fleet chose to put to sea the German squadron could do nothing except stop Russian sea-trade. And the German ships would be—and indeed, are—perpetually menaced by hostile submarines. Germany has already lost the battleship *Pommern* to Commander Max K. Horton, whose name was at last divulged by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty yesterday. What objection there was to making known in this country what was published in Russia, the nationality of the submarine and the name of her commanding officer, has not been explained. The *Pommern* dated from 1907, was of 13,040 tons displacement, cost a million and a quarter sterling, and carried four 11-inch and fourteen 6.7-inch guns, with a nominal speed of 19 knots and a complement of 755—a valuable ship.

GERMANY AND WELSH COAL.

A correspondent writes to *The Times*:—In 1908, in Germany, at a luncheon party, given by one of the princes of commerce in honour of one of the younger members of the German Imperial House, I was seated next an ex-secretary of the German Embassy in London. In a friendly exchange of views on England's and Germany's foreign policy, he made this remarkable reflection:—Oh! you English, are you not fools—pardon me, amiable fools! quite to cripple yourselves with taxation in order to build Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts, when in 24 hours you could finish our navy by stopping the coal supply from South Wales? You have leased us some of your best coalfields. You let us have unlimited coal, the best the world produces, for nearly half the price charged to your own manufacturers. And, most gracious act of all, one of your Ministers, a coming man, has made his one great mistake, "in our behalf." He has obligingly taken off the export tax on coal which we Germans paid, and England loses—How many millions a year for this mistake? And your householders pay per ton? And your manufacturers? whilst we pay on an average 11s. to 12s. per ton, minus export tax. Really, you are too kind, or foolish—which? That was in the past—over and done with, I suppose. May I repeat one phrase again?—When by stopping the supply of coal from South Wales you could finish our navy in 24 hours? What about our own British Navy and the strike in South Wales—just now?

MEN OF LETTERS.

"What you really want," he said, "is an A.D.M.S."

"Well," said I, "I don't, as a rule, before lunch, but perhaps with two lumps of ice and plenty of soda."

He chuckled, grew pink, as these subalterns often do, and punished his new yellow leggings with his little cane.

"Funny, aren't you?" he said.

"Why?" I said; "you meant a drink, didn't you?"

"Didn't I speak English?" was his rude remark.

"An A.D.M.S.," I said, "is an Assistant Director of Medical Services."

And all I could find in reply was "Ooh!"

I had been in the position, uncomfortable for a civilian in war time, of wanting to know something. I had spoken to a man in khaki, who had handed me over to a sergeant. The sergeant had nodded at a young officer, and had said "im."

I happened to know the young officer slightly, had explained what I wanted, and when he suggested an A.D.M.S. my belief that he intended hospitality was quite excusable.

The boy's father and I had been at school together, and he really needn't have bitten my head off, though my clothes were civilian. He used to call me "sir" last year, too.

"Well," I said, "take me to the A.D. thingummy."

He only laughed at that. It appears that you can only see an A.D.M.S. at certain hours on certain days, and that even then he's usually out at lunch. So my young friend and I chatted about things in general, and notably about the question of the whereabouts of certain friends of ours.

A.D.D.R.T.

"I think I know where they are now," he said. "The D.D.R.T. was here the other day, and if he doesn't know, who would?"

"Who indeed?" said I, as knowingly as I could (these young men are really very difficult to talk to) "and—er—who is the D.D.R.T. when he's at home?"

My young friend chuckled. "He never is at home," he said. "That's his job," and he turned on his heel and left me.

Here was another puzzle. I was born with a thirst for information which has never been completely quenched, and which I hope never will be completely quenched. And the curtness of my youthful friend left me determined to clear up the mystery or die.

Who was this mysterious creature who ought to know and who was never at home because it was his job? I was determined to find out.

I went home and consulted books. I forgot how many hours' work I put in, solving the mystery, or how many times I had to soak the towel round my head.

Eventually I tracked the elusive creature down. He was the Deputy Director of Railway Transport, and, of course, he ought to know, as my young friend had said.

I don't know how it is with you, but ever since the war began I have suffered a great deal from the military love of brevity. Everybody nowadays must, in the natural course of things, since the war stopped being a surprise and became an institution, come into contact with a good many soldiers, and soldiers' love of abbreviation has become a thorn in the civilian flesh.

SOME MORE INITIALS.

Look up somebody in the Army List. You will find this sort of thing: "O'Hanlan, O.J.O.B.M.B.F.R.C.S. (on prob.)."

Well, now, that, of course, is perfectly charming unless you really want to know something about O'Hanlan.

It you do, you begin by disentangling the man's own initials from his job, and when you have done that, you either guess, divide by three, and take away the number you first thought of, which was the Royal College of Surgeons, or give it up.

There doesn't seem to be any very definite rule to guide you. (If you feel frivolous you may label O'Hanlan an Ordinary Job Master for the Royal College of Surgeons.) But taking a pot shot at the probabilities, and working it out to three places of decimals, you are likely to arrive at the conclusion, we will say, that the letters M.B. describe the man's work. Let M.B. be one side of the triangle, O'Hanlan a maker of boots or of boilers, a musician from Birmingham, or on the Medical Board?

Or you want to go somewhere yourself—somewhere, that is, within the military zone—or you want to get leave to do something of military import, such as give a special messenger an armlet which distinguishes him from other special messengers. In the innocence of your mind you fail to realise the importance of your need, and knowing that an officer of your acquaintance holds authority of sorts, you ask him how you are to get the wished-for permission.

"My dear man, I'm busy," he says (friends in authority invariably are busy), "you had better apply to the D.A.A.G., G.H.Q. That's what I should do."

A MILITARY ENIGMA.

Advice like that naturally leaves you gasping; a little war experience has taught you in the course of the last ten months that G.H.Q. are not mysterious letters referring to the elevation of a bridge, but quite frequently mean General Headquarters. But there's the D.A.A.G. part of it. Who or what is thunder as that?

It looks at first sight as if a North Countryman were trying to explain that there was a dog at Headquarters who might put you in the way. I puzzled over the problem all day, but met an M.P. (no, not a Member of Parliament, but a military policeman) in a Paris music-hall that evening, bought him refreshment, and inquired. The "D.A.A.G., G.H.Q." he said, quite glibly. "Why," he's the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at General Headquarters, of course! What have you been doing?"

So I wrote a letter, addressed, in "D.A.A.G., G.M.Q." somewhere, in France," and posted it. I got it back in the course of time, marked "Inconnu" by the French Post Office.

I am thinking of getting somebody to ask the U.S.F.A. (What? Oh, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) a question about this in Parliament, because France being our Ally, every French postman ought to know who D.A.A.G., G.H.Q., is, and ought to ask an M.P. if he doesn't know. I had to.

There was a little matter of a gun, the other day, which was referred. I was told, to the M.G.O. That puzzled me a good deal till I had a piece of luck. I find that it saves time, nowadays, when information becomes puzzling, to shake up the tops of the pages in the Army List, in a hat. The Master General of the Ordnance came out at the third try.

I was awfully glad that the gun matter was to be submitted to him, because if the D.A.A.O.S. had got it, I might have thought that he was something to do with new wall papers for the drawing-room, instead of the Deputy Assistant Director of the Ordnance Services.

AND ANOTHER PUZZLE.

The regiments sometimes bother one, too, don't they? When I heard that a friend of mine had joined the P.P.C.L.T., I got at nasty jar. There was something horribly significant about those first three letters, and I don't know that the fourth one didn't make it worse. The R.I.R.S.A. is something of a teaser, too, but you can always call it the 11th S.B.R.I.R., if you like, of course, because the 11th Service Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles belongs more especially to South Antrim.

Of course, in war time, the soldiers must be allowed to have things their own way, and if they want to touch up a new language there isn't any real reason why we shouldn't learn it. But if the game is to be played everybody ought to play the game.

So there was not the slightest excuse on my last visit to London for this anger of a station-master on the Underground, because I addressed him as R.S.O. Every soldier will tell you that R.S.O. means Railway Station Officer, and if he wasn't that, what was he?

The Germans are right then, after all. I find. I laughed when I saw that the German newspapers had stated that in sheer despair England was putting women into the firing line. I couldn't really believe the truth of this statement until I received a letter from Mrs. Pankhurst, the heading of which informed me that she had enlisted in the Wiltshire and Sussex Patrol unit.

At last, I think that's what she must have done, because she didn't sign her letter O.C. or captain or anything of that sort. And if W.S.P.U. does not mean Wiltshire and Sussex Patrol Unit, what on earth does it mean?—John N. Raphael in the *Evening Standard*.

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SOLDIER DEBTORS AND THE ARMY ACT.**INTERESTING POINT IN THE SUMMARY COURT.**

The Army Act, in its application to soldier debtors, was successfully pleaded in the Summary Court yesterday before the Chief Justice, in an action in which an Indian sued another Indian, a soldier in the regular forces of the Colony, for a sum of \$450, money alleged to have been borrowed.

Mr. Gardiner, for plaintiff, outlined the case. The money, he said, was borrowed at intervals, and defendant gave in exchange for the money draft notes on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Plaintiff endeavored to exchange these subsequently but they were refused. He complained to defendant who promised to put everything in order. However, nothing was done and the writ was issued.

Mr. Shenton, representing the defendant, then pleaded the Army Act. He submitted that the proceedings were bad *ab initio*, and the defendant, being a member of the regular army of His Majesty's forces, was entitled to the protection of the Army Act. The section of the Act on which he based his contention showed that before any legal proceeding could be taken against a unit of His Majesty's regular forces certain proceedings had to be taken; before the writ was issued a document or an affidavit had to be filed swearing to the amount of the debt, and an extract of that affidavit had to be endorsed on the writ afterwards, or the proceedings were void.

Mr. Shenton quoted Halsbury in support and added that according to Section 144 of the Act the sum of money alleged to be due must be proved by the affidavit of the creditor before any process or order could be issued against a soldier. Any proceedings in contravention of that agreement were void and must be discharged on complaint being made by the Commanding Officer of the debtor's regiment, or the debtor, at the Court, and the costs should be given to the complainant. Before the present proceedings were commenced, the solicitor conducted, an affidavit of the debt should have been filed, and an extract should have been endorsed on the writ.

Replying to the Chief Justice, Mr. Shenton said the Act was applicable at all times, both in peace and war. In certain cases, also, the Army Act was extended to civilians. He believed, as a matter of fact and interest, that the Act had been extended and now applied to civilians in this Colony at the present time.

Mr. Gardiner submitted that the procedure his friend had quoted could easily be overruled by his lordship under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance; that was, he contended, an easy remedy. What his friend had quoted was simply this: that the Court could say that there was need for such a writ when the claim was \$50 or more. It was clear on the documents in this case that the claim was over \$50. Mr. Gardiner said he relied on subsection 19 of this Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance of 1873, which allowed proceedings to be set aside in certain circumstances.

The Chief Justice pointed out that this only applied to procedure which gave the Court power to rectify any mistake which might have been made in documents. It did not come to the gist of Mr. Shenton's point.

Mr. Gardiner—If what Mr. Shenton says is so, then, we bring all Volunteer here, if we—

The Chief Justice—Do not go into that now.

Mr. Gardiner—This practice has never been adopted here before.

The Chief Justice—I do not suppose the point has ever been taken before.

Mr. Gardiner then remarked that the whole of the action quoted by Mr. Shenton dealt merely with the \$50 limit.

The Chief Justice replied that it also laid down the jurisdiction of the Court in regard to a member of the regular forces, and asked, "what is your remedy?"

Mr. Gardiner said he would ask for liberty to bring a fresh action if his lordship gave judgment against him.

Mr. Shenton held that that would be a question to be decided afterwards.

The Chief Justice then reminded Mr. Gardiner that the question was one of law and not of fact, and the action relied upon by Mr. Shenton said that such proceedings, on the question of law, should be void *ab initio*.

In giving judgment for the defendant with costs, the Chief Justice said that the action was admittedly against a soldier in the regular forces serving in that Colony for the sum of \$450, which exceeded the amount by which civil proceedings were liable against a soldier in the regular army. Under Section 144, section 4, of the Act, it was laid down that before any civil court proceedings could be commenced the cause of the action should be verified by affidavit of the plaintiff, and a memorandum must be endorsed on the writ of summons. The sub-section also laid it down that all proceedings in contravention of the section were void. He used the word "void" because it was absolute. It was not "voidable" or "irregular," and it did not give the Court any power to rectify any other proceedings. He could see nothing in Section 19 of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance of 1873 which altered that, and that being the case, the action must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Gardiner intimated that he would apply in Chambers for liberty to bring a fresh action.

COMPANY REPORT.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

The report of this Company states:—The general managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the thirty-second year's working of the Company, ending June 30th, 1915.

After paying all running expenses, docking charges, premia of insurance, remuneration to the consulting committee and auditors' fees, there remains a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$143,391.04, which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 9 per cent. on the capital of the Company, absorbing \$90,000 and to write off the balance of \$53,391.07 from the value of the Company's properties.

The earnings of the steamers were disappointing until after the Chinese New Year, since when considerable activity has prevailed.

The steamers and other properties of the Company have been maintained in good order; the expenditure for repairs and upkeep being normal.

The amounts appearing as "freights due" and "accounts receivable" have since been collected.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
The Committee consists of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. R. G. Shewan, who retire in terms of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.
The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown, who retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1915.

To dividend paid for the year 1914	\$ 60,000.00
To amount written off for depreciation for year 1914	30,084.25
To exchange account	15,112.83
To consulting Committee fees	2,000.00
To auditors' fees	600.00
To remuneration to general managers for office expenses	10,000.00
To balance	143,391.04
	\$ 261,788.12

By balance of profit and loss account June, 1914	\$ 90,684.25
By interest on current account, mortgages and fixed deposits	19,280.22
By profit on running the Company's steamers and steam launch during the year	151,823.65
	\$ 261,788.12

BALANCE SHEET, ON 30TH JUNE, 1915.

Liabilities.	
Capital account:—	
20,000 shares at \$50	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and depreciation fund	120,000.00
Unpaid dividends:—	
A/c June, 1911	127.50
A/c June, 1912	4.50
A/c June, 1913	2.50
A/c June, 1914	3.00
	\$ 137.50
Sundry accounts payable	29,851.08
Profit and Loss Account as per Statement	143,391.04
	\$1,437,562.08

Assets.

Steamers:—	
<i>Italian, Uiyang, Haiching, and Hai-mun</i> as per last account	\$955,518.10
Less amount written off as resolved at last General Meeting	27,000.00
	\$928,518.10

Additions since made 6,469.80

\$ 934,987.90

Value of Wharves, Buys and Moorings at Hongkong and Canton and Furniture at Hongkong as per last account \$ 29,852.43

Less amount written off as resolved at last General Meeting 3,684.25

\$ 26,168.18

Additions since made 1,634.90

\$ 27,803.08

Steam Launch at Foochow:

Share 2,000.00

Loans on Mortgage 174,000.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 90,000.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 70,045.28

Cash in hand 1,866.42

Freights due on 30th June, 1915 76,229.82

Tonnage Dues Unexpired 1,350.00

Coal in Bunkers 1,681.50

\$1,437,562.08

ROBERT SHEWAN, } Members of

J. W. C. BONNAR, } Consulting

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., } Committee.

General Managers.

We report having examined the above balance sheet with the books, vouchers and securities of the Company and certify that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 30th June, 1915, according to the best of our information and explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

C. BENJAMIN BROWN, } Auditors.

A. R. LOWE, } Chartered Accountants.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1915.

OBJECTION TO TAXATION.**A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE AT SHANGHAI.**

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce issued a notice last week calling upon members to attend a general meeting, for the purpose of discussing the question whether the insistence on the part of the Municipal Council in imposing the Municipal tax, as from June 1st, 1915, on the new building erected by the Chamber should be complied with or not. This building, says the *N. C. Daily News*, is to serve the purpose of a merchants' "Discussion Hall" as it is called by the Chamber, besides providing accommodation for the Chamber itself.

It is situated on the site on which formerly stood the "Travelling Yamen," in which high officials, such as Chinese Ministers appointed to foreign countries used to put up when passing through this port. This Chamber's notice states that the Committee, both collectively and individually, has failed to dissuade the Municipal Council, or rather its Finance Committee, from levying the tax on the premises, and that the Chamber, being also a public organization, should be granted the same privilege. The Council, while admitting the fact that the yamen as well as the "Temple of Heaven" have hitherto enjoyed immunity from Municipal taxation, does not see its way to sacrifice the principle of imposing a tax on the Chamber's new premises, which, although standing on the same ground as the former "Travelling Yamen," and within the precincts of the Temple of Heaven, is to be used as a meeting place for Chinese merchants to discuss topics of commerce or as a place avowedly for business purposes. The Council has, however, consented to reduce the amount of rental, originally assessed at Tls. 1,000 per month, as a basis for taxation, to Tls. 600 per month, after taking all the circumstances into consideration. The Committee of the Chamber deems it a question of the greatest importance involving a matter of principle. Therefore the Committee feels it incumbent upon it to convene a general meeting of members to discuss and solve this very difficult problem, especially as it has failed to come to an agreement with the Council after two months' negotiations.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.**ANNUAL SWIMMING GALA.**

The tenth annual swimming gala in connection with the Shanghai Rowing Club was held last week, the events being witnessed by a very large crowd. The bath had been very prettily decorated, a large number of Japanese lanterns lighted with electric lights being most effective. There were exactly twelve events, and all provided some excellent sport, and many of them very close finishes. In the Club Championship race, 100 yards, E. J. Brown was against J. R. Allan and won by about two feet, the time being 68.1/5 sec. The long plunge, Shanghai Championship, drew out three competitors, J. MacGregor, covered 580 ft. at his first attempt, this being the winning distance, B. W. MacCabe and W. F. Hamilton tied for second place with 56 ft., and on the dive off MacCabe got the decision. One of the best performances of the evening was that of R. Brodie, in the 100 yards handicap for boys members. He gave K. Mansfield and Brown ten seconds, but had caught them at the second turn and won fairly comfortably in the splendid time, for a boy of 15, of 69.2/5 sec. This was only 1.1/5 sec. more than the Club Championship earlier in the evening.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.**THE FORTHCOMING RACES.**

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club was held at the Grand Stand last week, for the purpose of considering the advisability or otherwise of holding the autumn race meeting. The meeting was very fully attended.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Martin Little, and seconded by Mr. P. W. Masseu:—That the autumn race meeting be curtailed to a Friday and Saturday race meeting only, without cash sweeps and lotteries. Upon being put to the meeting, the resolution was lost by a very large majority, five members voting for it.

The races will accordingly be held as advertised, on November 8th, 9th, and 10th.

FRENCH LADY'S REMARKABLE WILL.

The *Matin* states that a lady has died at Marseilles in whose will the following remarkable clause was found:—

"If I die before the end of hostilities I ask that my body may be laid provisionally in the cellar, and that it shall eventually be interred in the field where the final decisive victory is gained. I also leave the whole of my fortune to the town which shall bear the name of this victory."

At the front they are telling, with much relish, an anecdote which originated from Sir Douglas Haig. Sir Douglas is fond of walking round the camps, talking with the men and trying to discover if there are any complaints. Recently, during one of these unofficial tours, he heard the angry voice of an irate non-com. issue from a tent: "Look you here, me lad, I cried the voice, 'it's a— good thing for you I'm not sure how to spell 'insubordination' or I'd report you!'"

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, Medical Officer of Health at Shanghai, writes as follows in the course of his last monthly report on the condition of the public health of the Settlement:—

In its relation with the important question of plague prevention in Shanghai the following summary of recent American opinion may be given.

Plague is widely distributed over the face of the earth because it is a ship-borne disease spread by rats. The measures necessary to prevent its spread are not such as should seriously interfere with commerce, but must definitely remove rats from intimate contact with man. The only sure protection lies in adequate rat-proofing. It is calculated that each case of human plague costs the community \$15,000, while each plague infected rat means a loss of \$10,000. The losses caused by quarantine and the diversion of commerce are often enormous. It is not sufficient that the water-front alone be rat-proofed. All buildings should be rat-proofed. Concrete is the ideal rat-proofing material. As long ago as 1903 the present head of the United States Public Health Service demonstrated that double ceiling made ideal harbouring places for rats. Ceilings should be taken down wherever possible, thus doing away with the bottom of the hostile structure which forms an ideal home for rats. If this cannot be done, entrance to the box should be prevented by the use of metal flashings extending 6 inches on the floor and 6 inches up the side wall. The eradication of plague is both difficult and costly, but its prevention is relatively easy and cheap.

PRIESTS OF THE TEUTON KULTUR.

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is still deeply concerned at the tenacity of alien phrases in ephemeral German literature, as well as in the speech of the people:—

The idea of expelling all foreigner-words from our midst is in itself healthy and sound, only our well-intentioned patriots occupy themselves too much with the peel of the poison fruit and too little with the kernel.

To pluck out foreign words from our writing is praiseworthy, but it is far more important that the inner spirit, not only of books and papers, but also of authors, be thoroughly Germanised.

Still far too many outlandish expressions are being used daily by authors and journalists. It is still the custom, for example, to speak of the English soldier as "Tommy." This is really a pet name; it occurs in one of the most popular English songs, which runs: "Oh, you Tommy Atkins, you are the country's pride."

He who is made aware of that will doubtless rather talk of hielings than of Tommies.

Then there are other pet names full of tenderness and love, such as "John Bull" and "Uncle Sam," which are still daily being employed in our newspapers. Repeatedly we read in our popular novels of "British fair play," of "French chivalry," aware that the one term is but a shield for brutal egoism, and the other covers a multitude of sins, the chief of all being an infinite vanity, a conceit that reaches to the clouds.

Germany must be true to herself. Germany must become, as she was intended, a nation of priests of the Teuton Kultur, to whom all outlandish forms are an abomination; a nation that shall stand pure and unadulterated on a pedestal immeasurably more lofty than the highest peak of French or English drawing-room manners.

DESTINY OF THE DUTCH.

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has been betraying great uneasiness with regard to the attitude of Holland, and seeks to assure the Dutch that Germany's intentions towards her have always been "strictly honourable," whereas England—!

"The fact that England views the exclusive control of the entire coast from Calais to the mouth of the Scheldt as the main objective of her warfare is incontrovertible."

"We would ask, however, can there be any temptation for Holland and Belgium to share the fate that England has meted out to encircled France? Surely both countries must see that the ordination of their harbours and river mouths in accordance with British wishes is tantamount to the declaration of an English protectorate."

"Any way, Holland must recognise that, despite Mr. Churchill's clumsy insinuations, Germany has most conscientiously respected her neutrality, and in so doing she has repaid like with like. Indeed, unlike Belgium, Holland closed her ears to the English tempter who came to seduce her."

"An absolutely independent, neutral Holland offers the German Empire a valuable flank protection. On the other hand, the 'unnatural' conditions at the mouth of the Scheldt constitute a very serious flaw in the beautiful British picture, while the fortification of Flushing by the Dutch represents a nasty eyesore."

"What a pity that the sympathetic and amiable Mr. Churchill omitted to express himself on this point!"

CHEMICAL RESEARCH IN JAPAN.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory has been engaged in assiduous manufacture of numerous medicines and chemicals for which supply Japan depended upon Germany and some other countries. Its efforts have, however, been concentrated upon research work rather than the manufacture itself. On the other hand, morphine, which has been tentatively manufactured, now amounts to some fifty kilograms and will be soon, it is understood, sold by auction. Cocaine, which constitutes one of the chief items on the research programme, is now produced at the Laboratory without any hitch. Atropine is also being manufactured satisfactorily.

INTIMATIONS**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1850.

JUST ARRIVED IN COLD STORAGE:**FINEST SCOTCH SALMON.****SCOTCH HADDOKS.****KIPPERED HERRINGS.****YARMOUTH BLOATERS.****WILTSHIRE BACON.****YORK HAMS.**

TELEPHONE NOS. 1741, 1742.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**SAKURA BEER.**

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.**SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.****BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,****ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.****WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE****AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.**

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 86' by 34' 6"**Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.**

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.****PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.**

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRIFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,**HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,****MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.**

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS

Telephone Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. A. L. ALVES as Partner in my business and the style of the Firm will henceforth be
A. GALLOTT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [925]

NOTICE.

I, WALTER SINCLAIR, of 72, The Peak, Hongkong, Merchant, and natural born British subject, originally of Swiss nationality, hereby declare that I have assumed and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be CALLED and KNOWN by the surname of SINCLAIR, in lieu of and in substitution for Siegle and that such change of name has been evidenced by a Deed Poll executed by me, dated the 11th June, 1915, and which has been enrolled in the Central Office for the Supreme Court of Judicature.
Dated this 24th day of June, 1915.
WALTER SINCLAIR.
Witness:—
R. A. EDGAR, Solicitor,
Manchester. [926]

NOTICE.

TO TINSMITHS AND KINDRED TRADES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, a quantity of slightly water-damaged open cases of TINPLATES.

1350 Cases (8 1/2" x 11" 124 sheets at 110 lbs. 374 " 20" x 10" 225 " at 156 " For order to view apply—
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.C.) LTD.,
4, King's Buildings, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915. [927]

FOR SALE.

3 HUMBER MOTOR-CYCLE and SIDE CAR. In first-class condition.
Apply—
No. 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915. [928]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, North Point, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock, in the afternoon, when the proposed Extraordinary Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. That it is not for the comfort or convenience of the Members of the Club as a whole, or of the Subscribers or Visitors thereto, that any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member of the Club.
2. That the Articles of Association be accordingly altered by the insertion of the following additional paragraph at the end of Article XXXII, namely:—
"Any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Member of the Club and shall no longer be entitled to any of the privileges of the Club."

And Notice is hereby also given that a Further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Club will be held at the Club House aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above-mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th day of September, 1915, and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions, the above-mentioned resolutions.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1915.
By Order of the General Committee,
REGINALD BROWN,
Hon. Secretary.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
NOTE:—If the proposed alteration in the Articles, as above, is made, the immediate effect will be that any present Member who is the subject of a Nation now at war with Great Britain will, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Member as from the date of such alteration. [923]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

OUR OFFICES have This Day been REMOVED to No. 55, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
LIM & HUNT and YEE KEE HONG.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1915. [917]

WANTED.

JAPANESE 31 years of age, Married. (Sole position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.
Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Almeida Street,
Hongkong, 18th August 1915. [871]

HOSOKAWA & CO.
KITANO-CHO, SATSUMABORI,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

PAINT BRUSH. WIRE BRUSH FOR BOILER TUBE.
Manufacturers and Exporters of the following:—
PAINT BRUSH.
WIRE BRUSH FOR BOILER TUBE.
BRUSH FOR SHIP'S USE.
Other kinds of BRUSH.
Catalogue sent on request. [909]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

FAREWELL VISIT

OF THE

**HOWITT
PHILLIPS
CO.**

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3RD.

London's Latest Success.

**"THE LAND OF
PROMISE."**

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [914]

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAU KWAN ROAD,
TELEPHONE No. 907.

On SATURDAY, the 4th September,

and

SUNDAY, the 5th September,

**A GRAND DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS**

will take place at the above Hotel,
Commencing from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission ... 50 Cents.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [920]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six
months ending 30th June, 1915, will be payable
on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, on
which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained
at the Company's Office.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd September, to MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [913]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

**THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the
above Company will be held at the Company's
Office, on FRIDAY, the 17th of September,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Managers, together with
a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th
of September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1915. [909]

G. R.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

KING'S REGULATION No. 10 of 1915.

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary, publicly notifies all whom it
may concern that it has been decided by His
Majesty's Government that delivery of goods
already sold to enemy firms in China must be
completed by the following time limits:
Not later than August 25th, 1915, in respect
of goods already in stock in China;
Not later than five days after arrival in the
port of discharge in China in respect of goods
which left the United Kingdom prior to July
25th, 1915, but which have not yet arrived in
China.

Not later than September 25th, 1915, in
respect of goods which left the United Kingdom
after July 25th, 1915, but which had been handed
to an inland carrier for shipment before July
25th, 1915.
Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China
will not be permitted after the dates mentioned
above.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, August 14th, 1915.
N.B.—In accordance with instructions dated
August 20th, from His Majesty's
Minister at Peking, it is hereby notified
in reference to the above that goods from
any British Colony or Dominion will be
accorded treatment precisely similar to
goods from the United Kingdom.
E. C. WILTON,
Acting British Consul General,
Canton.

Exhibited 28.8.15.
E. C. WILTON,
Acting Consul General. [906]

WANTED.

RESIDENCE of 5 ROOMS or more, with
Garden or Tennis Court, on an elevated
position, excepting Wanchai or East.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 29th August, 1915. [905]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [944]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

"QUARNDON," No. 15, THE PEAK
SEVEN ROOMS. From 1st November, 1915
Apply—
G. TISDALL,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [918]

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS,"
Kowloon. Cheap rental.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMHEEN, R.C.
Canton, comprising DWELLING
HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES
lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN
ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,
immediate possession, house in excellent order.
Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX
and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in
Broadwood and Wong-Nel-Chong Roads, the
latter commanding a Fine View of the Race
Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas.
Kowloon.
Apply to—
AIRRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [728]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater
Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kestford Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanui Road,
Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong,
with possession in October next.
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and
Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class
Modern Appliances throughout, including
Water Carriage System.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at
2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, at present in the
occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS.
Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
53, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [78]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 52, THE PEAK.
"HAZELDENE," No. 53, Robinson Road,
5 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
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BIRTH.

SCOTCHARD.—On August 26th, at Shang-
hai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E.
SCOTCHARD, a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES-ZIMMERMAN.—On August 26th, at
Shanghai, LEWELLYN J. HUGHES, of
the P.W.D., Shanghai Municipal
Council, to CHRISTINE A. ZIMMERMAN,
of Gainsborough, Lines.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 3 D, 1915.

OVERSEA BRITONS AND
THE WAR.

In an article published in the *North-China Daily News* Professor MIDDLETON SMITH, of the Hongkong University, discusses the position of Britons overseas in regard to the important duty of sharing in the financial burden which the war entails on the Empire. He divides the Imperial family into four classes: the inhabitants of the United Kingdom; the Self-governing Dominions; the Crown Colonies, and Dependencies; and finally "the Britons from Shanghai to Valparaiso, who live in foreign countries under the protection of British Consuls." The first class—the millions at Home—are subject to both direct and indirect taxation by the Imperial Government for imperial defence, and, as Professor SMITH remarks, they are paying this taxation in a most admirable spirit. With regard to the self-governing colonies, "they also pay, for they are sending equipment, stores etc., for their troops," and we think it may be added that they are also paying their troops. As to the Crown Colonies and Dependencies, they also pay, and Professor SMITH mentions Hongkong as typical of this class, who annually pay twenty per cent. of their revenues to the Imperial Government as a military contribution. He is not tempted into a discussion of the Colony's grievances respecting the basis of this levy beyond remarking that "no one can approve of a system of taxation for imperial defence which makes it necessary to raise one million dollars to pay for a reservoir costing eight hundred thousand dollars to build." If the subject of the basis of the military contribution is again discussed this year when the

Estimates come to be presented to the Legislative Council it will certainly be in no tone of complaint as to the amount of the levy. Though the revenue for 1915 was estimated this time last year to yield a somewhat larger amount than the revenue of 1914 we shall be surprised if these anticipations are fulfilled, and it is not improbable therefore that in this time of war the Colony's contribution to imperial defence, reckoned on the present basis of the levy, will actually fall far below the estimate. It may be stated that the military contribution for 1915 was estimated a year ago to amount to \$2,241,305 as compared with \$1,818,505 in 1914 and \$1,557,373 in 1913. If, however, the military contribution should fall short of the estimate the total military expenditure of the Colony is not likely to be much below the estimate, as the local expenditure on the Volunteers and in other directions has doubtless been heavier than usual.

This, however, is digressing somewhat from the subject of the article. The main point is that the Crown Colonies, like the Self-governing Colonies, share to some extent the burden of imperial defence by direct taxation, while the thousands of Britons who live in foreign countries under the protection of British Consuls contribute not a penny to imperial defence. It scarcely needs to be said that the men and women of

British race wherever they reside have responded splendidly to the many appeals for subscriptions to a variety of objects of a philanthropic nature for the most part, which have been issued during the war. They have contributed to the PRINCE OF WALES' Fund and to various other relief funds, as well as to funds for presenting aeroplanes or motor ambulances to the Army. But in this respect, of course, they do not differ from the communities which are taxed for imperial defence. With particular reference to the Britons living in China, Professor SMITH says: "They pay no direct taxes towards the cost of the war while they live in China. If they die, death duties are collected, and apparently go to the Imperial treasury; but that contribution falls on their heirs. They have great privileges as Britons; they have a pride of race, increased by the action of their country during the war. They came forward with voluntary contributions. Are they likely to refuse

a direct contribution to the home Government? For the cost of the war is, and will be, so great that the burden must be spread over all the citizens of the Empire." As the Professor goes on to remark, it is much easier to suggest a direct contribution than to explain how it can be collected. The fairest form of taxation is, perhaps, the income tax; but, as Professor SMITH observes, it is costly to collect and possible of evasion, and he leaves the subject, with the further suggestion that just as in the case of the self-governing colonies the suggestion of help in various forms came from the Colonies themselves, so, too, might the Britons Overseas propose a system of contribution which would enable them to share the duty and responsibility which the war has cast upon the Empire. At the present time, we believe, the only contribution which British residents in the Treaty ports of China make to the imperial funds is the annual registration fee of two dollars demanded from each British subject. Is there not in this registration fee—which may be described as a poll tax—the germ of a system of taxation for imperial defence? It could easily be increased for this special purpose. Any other compulsory system of taxation in the Treaty ports may not be very practicable, but given the wish on the part of British residents in China to fulfil the patriotic duty of coming into line with Hongkong in the matter of making a contribution to imperial defence, it ought not to be impossible for a Patriotic Committee to evolve some equitable system for the taxation of British companies and firms. A system of voluntary taxation could only be maintained, however, while patriotism is at fever heat; but it is while the war is in progress that the money is needed most—the post-bellum obligations we count upon being met largely out of the indemnities which our enemies will be required to pay for plunging the nations into this ghastly struggle.

A mail for Europe via Siberia, closes to-day at 1 p.m.

The public are reminded that applications for shares of Malaguit Extension Placer Co. should be sent to International Banking Corporation to-day.

Prof. Henry C. Adams, of Michigan University, has returned to Peking, where he will be again an Adviser to Yuan Shih-kai.

Formal announcement is made in the first column of this page that Mr. Walter Seigler has by a deed poll changed his name to Sinclair.

The Chinese Probate action was continued at the Supreme Court yesterday, practically the whole day being occupied with legal argument.

The popular Howitt-Phillips Company will perform at the Theatre Royal this evening, when "The Land of Promise" is to be staged.

Mr. G. W. Guthrie, U. S. Ambassador to Japan, who has been visiting America on furlough, will arrive at Yokohama on September 14th by the *Mongolia*.

Lieut. Neville Grumble, of the Leicestershire Regiment, who was wounded at Neuve Chapelle, has been promoted Captain and has returned to the front.

A Chinese married woman has reported to the police that some person has stolen from her room in Connaught Road Central jewellery to the value of \$334, and \$250 in money.

Monday, the 6th instant, being the anniversary of the coronation of the Holy Father, there will be Te Deum and Benediction at 8 a.m. at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is called for Monday the 13th inst. for the purpose of passing resolutions which will have the effect of expelling German and Austrian members.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co. of Shanghai are reported to have obtained the contract for the whole of the lighting of the city of Hangchow. The machinery will be supplied partly by British and partly by American firms.

H. B. van Keen, an unemployed Dutch engineer, was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with doing damage to a chair and also ill-treating a coolie. The engineer was not present in Court and his bail of \$15 was exstended.

The Chief Officer of the str. *Tungus* entrusted the chief steward of the ship with \$100 with which to purchase the provisions. Neither the steward nor the provisions have been seen since, and the police are investigating the matter.

Mr. E. J. S. Tanner, who was for about eight years in the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai, and who resigned in April in order to volunteer for active service, has enlisted in the 5th City of London Rifles.

Captain C. C. Foss, who was mentioned in a recent telegram as having been awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery at Neuve Chapelle, was born at Kobe, his father being the Bishop of Osaka. Captain Foss already possessed the D.S.O. decoration.

A Tientsin paper says that among those leaving for home shortly with the intention of joining the army are Messrs. Reynolds and E. Davies of the Eastern Engineering Works, Mr. N. Coppin, of the P.M. Railway at Shanhaikuan, and Mr. A. E. Greenland, of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Tientsin.

Another Shanghai man has met his death while serving his country at the Dardanelles. A few weeks ago a letter was received in Shanghai stating that Mr. W. J. Smythe, formerly a pupil at St. Francis Xavier's College, had been severely wounded. A telegram was received last week announcing his death. The deceased was attached to the second Australian contingent.

The death has occurred in Tokyo of Prince Shimadzu, former lord of the Kagoshima clan. He was born in Kagoshima in 1855, the sixth son of Prince Hisamitsu Shimadzu. After taking an active part in the Restoration he received in 1884 the title of prince as a reward for his services to the throne. He had received the Second Order of Merit, was a member of the House of Peers and a lord-in-waiting to the Imperial Palace.

The death at the front is reported of Mr. W. B. Andrews, Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Federated Malay States. He was only 24 years of age, and joined the F.M.S. Service as a Police Probationer in 1910. In the ordinary course he went to China to study Chinese, and on his return to the Malay States in 1913 was sent to Pahang, where he acted as Chief Police Officer until February of last year. He went on leave in August, having just previously been appointed an Assistant Commissioner of Police, and shortly after his arrival Home joined the Royal Irish Rifles as a second lieutenant. He had been several months at the front.

THE WAR.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

MASTERFUL COUNTER-STROKES.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT GALLIPOLI.

GERMANY TO MODIFY SUBMARINE WARFARE.

UNIQUE BOMBARDMENT IN FLANDERS.

JAPAN AND HER ALLIES.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES. OVER SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

PETROGRAD, September 1st.
A communiqué states:
The enemy is inactive on the Riga-Dvinsk front, except at Friedrichstadt, where the situation is practically unchanged.

The Russians continue to advance along the right bank of the Vilsa. They captured on August 30th four guns and machine-guns.

The fighting between the Vilsa and the Niemen maintains its desperate character. A Russian regiment was surrounded but out its way out, annihilating a German battalion.

The Russians west of Grodno repulsed repeated attacks.

The Russians retreating in Galicia hold the German onslaughts, inflicting heavy losses.

The total Austro-German prisoners exceeds a hundred officers and seven thousand men, of whom one-third are Germans.

The enemy on August 30th and 31st delivered furious attacks in the Zboroff-Strypa region, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

The fighting was particularly violent at Butschach. We repulsed numerous attacks by rifle-fire and bayonet and the enemy retired at some points, being unable to sustain the prolonged hand-to-hand fighting, leaving prisoners.

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

GERMANS CLAIM HUGE CAPTURES.

AMSTERDAM, September 2nd.
The Russians are still holding their own in the Baltic Provinces, while the battle in Galicia is of a most fierce character, the Germans admitting a check by the stubborn fighting of the Russians. A Berlin communiqué claims that on the German front from the outer forts at Grodno and further southward Prince Leopold's armies are fighting in the Marsh district and the Upper Narew, while General Mackensen continues to meet attacks by Russian rear-guards. General Count von Bothmer has come from Flanders to render assistance in Galicia. There has been a violent engagement on the heights on the banks of the Strypa, fifty miles eastward of Lemberg. The communiqué makes the great claim that the captures during August, based principally on the fall of Kovno and Novogeorgievsk, were 2,000 officers, 208,839 men, 2,300 guns and 560 machine-guns.

POTENT RUSSIAN COUNTER-STROKE.

A BOASTFUL GERMAN PREDICTION.

PETROGRAD, September 1st.
Last evening's Petrograd communiqué, coupled with yesterday's Berlin admissions showing that the Austro-German offensive in Galicia has been severely checked, and the situation on other parts of the front, testify to the potency of the Russian counter-strokes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Russian communiqué comes on the heels of a boastful German semi-official statement announcing that "the fleeing Russians are about to be divided into three sections and cut off one after another by German wedges," and that captures of prisoners will possibly rise from "mere thousands to hundreds of thousands," with the capture of a large Russian Army. But the skill of the Russian commanders in maintaining their Armies intact and avoiding risks seems as consummate as ever.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

ARTILLERY DUELS CONTINUE.

Paris, September 1st.
To-night's communiqué reports that the artillery duels continue, particularly north of Arras. The French artillery effectually bombarded the enemy's trenches in Aisne and Champagne.

The Germans in Argonne repeatedly bombarded the French positions using guns and bombthrowers of all sizes. All were silenced.

Our aeroplanes on the night of August 28th bombarded German establishments at Ostend, Middlekerke station, and Thourout.

Enemy aeroplanes bombarded Lunéville, killing some civilians.

PROLONGED RAIN OF SHELLS.
FRENCH SWEEP GERMAN LINES FOR FOUR DAYS.

Paris, September 1st.
Yesterday was the fourth day of the incessant rain of shells on the German front in the West which has been swept by a tornado of fire day and night. Trenches, shelters, cantonments, and depots have been plastered with shells. The bombardment is unique in its duration and intensity. The Germans cowered in their trenches and have not attempted for days past to show themselves.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.

Paris, September 1st.

Numerous night-long artillery actions are reported from the front. A communiqué states that the Germans carried on a bombardment with poisonous shells and then violently attacked at Lingy and Schreuz Maennels. We maintained our positions during the evening and a second fierce night attack was likewise repulsed.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Paris, September 1st.

The French War Minister (M. Millerand) has returned from a visit to the Front, where he consulted with the Generals with reference to the measures to be taken in view of the winter campaign.

THE BELGIAN ARMY. ITS INCREASED EFFICIENCY.

HAVRE, September 1st.

The Belgian Army to-day is in a wonderful state of efficiency, being well supplied with arms and ammunition, and equipped with new khaki uniforms. It is ready for anything. All unmarried Belgians up to the age of 25 are called up. Later, perhaps, the limit will be extended to the age of 35.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON TURKS.

LONDON, September 2nd.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that further fighting on August 27th and 28th on the northern section of the line resulted in the capture of an important practical feature commanding Biyuk and the Anaferta Valley, eastwards and northwards, with an appreciable gain of ground by the Australians and New Zealanders.

Fighting was almost entirely hand-to-hand and of a severe character, very heavy losses being inflicted on the Turks.

Three of their machine-guns, three trench mortars, 300 rifles, 500 bombs and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition were captured.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY MODIFIED.

LINERS TO BE WARNED BEFORE ATTACK.

WASHINGTON, September 1st.

Count Bernstorff, on instructions from Berlin, has notified Mr. Lansing that Germany accepts the American principle that passenger liners should be warned before being attacked by submarines.

GERMANY'S CROOKED DIPLOMACY.

LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

LONDON, September 1st.

Sir Edward Grey's latest exposure of Berlin's methods is considered as finally nailing the German lie to the counter. The papers congratulate Sir Edward Grey on his skilful avoidance of the German trap, and say that Sir Edward has once more proved that the German object was not to secure peace in Europe but to give Germany a free hand.

JAPAN'S CO-OPERATION WITH HER ALLIES.

"THE WORLD WILL BE CONSIDERABLY ASTONISHED."

LONDON, September 1st.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to Rome, interviewed in Paris, said: "Since August 23rd last year, when we commenced hostilities, we had not ceased to play the role assigned us to co-operate with our Allies. I am unable to enlarge on the subject, but the world will be considerably astonished when it is known what we have done and are doing, and what we shall do. Our Russian allies are our nearest neighbours, and we can therefore be most useful to them. The most ardent desire of Japan is to assist every day more closely in the sacred cause of civilisation."

OPERATIONS IN THE CAMEROONS.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government of Nigeria reports the occupation of the town of Gaschaka, in the Cameroons, while our forces on August 28th surprised a neighbouring enemy position. The enemy was forced to retreat.

THE AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN. DOUBLY SUBSCRIBED.

MELBOURNE, September 1st.

Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister, has announced that the subscriptions for the first instalment of the Loan (£5,000,000) amounted to nearly ten millions.

The Government will give an allotment of the whole amount.

WARSAW BANKERS INTERNED.

AMSTERDAM, September 1st.

The threat of the Governor of Warsaw has been quickly put into execution. Thirty Russian bankers have been arrested for refusing to accept German promissory notes. They have been sent to concentration camps in Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH HEROES.

HOW V.C.'S ARE WON.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The following have been awarded Victoria Crosses, all for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty.

MAJOR G. G. WHEELER, 7th Hariana Lancers.

At Shaiba, Mesopotamia, on April 4th he asked for permission to take his squadron in an attempt to capture a flag which was the centre-point of a group of the enemy. The squadron advanced and attacked the enemy's infantry with the lance, doing considerable execution, and then retired. While the enemy swarmed from this hidden ground they formed an excellent target for the horse artillery. Next day Major Wheeler led his squadron in an attack on the North Mound. He was seen far ahead riding single-handed straight for the enemy's standards. This gallant officer was killed on the Mound.

CAPTAIN G. R. O'SULLIVAN, 1st Irish killing Fusiliers.

South-westward of Krithia, Gallipoli, on the night of July 1st, when it was essential that a portion of a trench should be regained, and although not belonging to the troops at this point, he volunteered to lead a party of bombthrowers. They advanced in the open under the most heavy fire, and in order to throw their bombs with greater effect mounted the parapet where they were completely exposed to the fire of the enemy. Eventually Captain O'Sullivan was wounded, but not before his inspiring example had led his party to re-capture the trench. Also, on the night of June 16th, Captain O'Sullivan saved a critical situation in the same locality by great personal gallantry and good leading.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT G. A. ROCHEFORT, Special Reserve, 1st Scots Guards.

Between Cambrai and La Bassée on August 3rd, at two in the morning, a German trench-mortar bomb landed on the side of a parapet close to a small working party. He might easily have slipped back into perfect safety, but, shouting "look out," rushed forward and seized the bomb and hurled it over the parapet where it immediately exploded. His splendid combination of presence of mind and courage saved the lives of many of the working party.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT H. JAMES, 4th Worcester Regiment.

In the Southern Zone at Gallipoli on June 28th, when a portion of the Regiment was checked because all the officers were put out of action, Second-Lieut. James, who belonged to a neighbouring unit, entirely on his own initiative gathered a body of men and led them forward under the most heavy shell and rifle fire, returned and organised a second party, and again advanced. His gallant example put fresh life into the attack. Also, on July 3rd, Second-Lieutenant James headed a bombing party up a Turkish communication trench, and when nearly all the bombthrowers were killed or wounded he remained alone at the head of the trench and stemmed the enemy single-handed till a barrier was built behind him and the trench was secured. He was throughout exposed to a murderous fire.

SERGEANT J. SOMERS, 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers.

On July 1st, in the Southern Zone at Gallipoli, when owing to hostile bombing some of the troops retired from a sap, Somers remained alone till a party brought up some bombs. Somers then climbed into a Turkish trench and bombed the enemy with great effect. Later, he advanced in the open under the most heavy fire and held back the enemy, throwing bombs into their flank until barricades were erected. He had frequently to run backwards and forwards to obtain fresh supplies of bombs. By his great gallantry and coolness Somers was largely instrumental in effecting the recapture of a portion of the trench.

HOLT'S NEW LINE.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Messrs. Holt, of the Blue Funnel line, have purchased the Indra line of steamers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

PARIS, September 1st.

The famous French aviator M. Pegoud has been killed on the French front.

LATER.

Pegoud was shot dead at a height of 6,000 ft. The Germans had long vowed to destroy Pegoud who had been a thorn in their sides. He had acted as an aerial guard to General Joffre and was a constant source of terror to the Crown Prince's Army in Argonne.

Parisians desire a street to be named Pegoud.

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, September 1st.

The German economist, Richard Calwer, estimates the cost of living in Germany in June as 48 per cent. higher than in June 1914.

BRITISH EXCHANGE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, September 1st.

There has been a fresh heavy fall in the British exchange at New York, but it is believed that a plan has already been elaborated to speedily remedy the situation.

NORWAY AND COTTON.

CHRISTIANIA, September 1st.

Delegates of the Norwegian cotton spinners, who had been sent to London, telegraph that arrangements are on the point of conclusion for the importation of cotton into Norway despite the declaration of cotton as contraband.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT TO "RANJ.".

LONDON, September 2nd.

Prince Ranjitsingji, who was home on a few days' leave from the front, was grouse shooting near Scarborough when he was accidentally shot in the face. The injuries were more painful than serious. He has been removed to Leeds for treatment.

DEATH OF INDIAN MUTINY HERO.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The death is announced of General C. A. Goodfellow, an Indian Mutiny veteran who secured the V.C. during the campaign.

WAR ITEMS.

DYING SOLDIER'S GIFT TO A BELGIAN OFFICER.

Mr. Edgar Rees, the Welsh Football Union referee, in a letter from the front, relates a touching incident told him by a Belgian officer. "The Belgian officer," he writes, "was delighted to meet a Welshman. Producing an empty cigarette packet, he told me that he was lying wounded beside a wounded Welshman, who handed him the cigarette packet containing one solitary cigarette and insisted upon the officer smoking it. When he had finished the cigarette he returned to thank the Welshman, but found that he had expired. His last act on earth had been a noble one—so like the story of Sir Philip Sidney. The dead soldier's name was not known, but his empty cigarette packet was treasured by the Belgian officer."

FOUR TIMES A HERO.

HOW LANCE-CORPORAL TOMBS WON THE V.C.

The circumstances under which Lance-Corporal Joseph Tombs, Liverpool Regiment, won the Victoria Cross are recorded by an officer attached to the staff of the Infantry Brigade with which the Liverpool were serving.

"There had been some hard fighting," he said, "and an attack we made could not be pressed home. In the retirement a lot of our wounded were left behind in front of the trench. There was a pitiless fire from the enemy's big guns and a number of machine-guns."

"Into this walked the solitary figure of a man we afterwards found to be Tombs. He looked for a moment as though he hadn't quite made up his mind what to do; but finally he cleared the space between him and the nearest wounded with a rush, and was seen to throw himself beside a man."

"At first we feared he had been hit, but a minute or two later we saw him move cautiously towards his own trench, and by his side was one of the wounded whom he helped along as best he could. It still rained bullets from the machine-guns, and shrapnel was bursting at short intervals and bullets whistled perilously near."

"At one stage Tombs had to carry his companion on his back and make a run for it; but they got through all right. Then he appeared again, and began the perilous journey over again. They got through, and once more the solitary figure began that journey with death staring him in the face. It was some time before he got hold of another wounded man, and when they started they seemed to be walking on their hands and knees. After they had gone some distance the enemy's fire became heavier, and the two men had to take shelter in a shell-hole, but soon they started off again and got safely through. For the fourth time Tombs appeared over the parapet and made the risky journey and brought his man back safely."

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The entries for the Gymkhana next week are as follows:—

INDIVIDUAL TEST FENCING.—Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. T. C. Duguid, Mr. O. H. Blason, Mr. G. K. H. Bruton, Mr. O. Chapman, and Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R.N.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Muscatte, Tinker, Lorenzo, Saxon Chief, Baroda Chief, Ping Ping, Sunlight, Kukri, Castellana, Aldwych, and Roman Chief.

THREE-QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE. (Handicap).—Muscatte, Aldwych, Tinker, Soldier, Saxon Chief, Baroda Chief, Ideal Dahlia, Duke Dahlia, Ping Ping, Lucky Gem, Kukri, Castellana, Beatrice, and Lorenzo.

POLO. PONY SCURRY.—Tipperary, Buttercup, Ben Mohr, Gwalior Chief, Borneo Chief, Durrubin II, Some Kid, Scottish Chief, and Fluke.

LADIES' NOMINATION. (Half Mile Distance Handicap).—Sling, Tipperary, Buttercup, Aldwych, Redhawk, Thurlston, Kilgwin, Skelp (late Slush), Lucky Gem, Some Kid, Sevington, Durrubin II, and Fluke.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE.—Muscatte, Tinker, Lorenzo, Saxon Chief, Baroda Chief, Duke Dahlia, Ping Ping, Sunlight, Kukri, Castellana, and Roman Chief.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

RUNNING POOL FOR AUGUST AT FANLING.

HANDICAP OF 10 OR UNDER.

Capt. Campbell 81 Scr. 81
Mr. T. W. Hill 83 Scr. 83
Capt. E. D. Matthews 91—9 83
35 entries.

HANDICAP OF 11 OR OVER.

Mr. F. J. De Rome 99—15 84
Mr. F. Bevington 98—12 86
13 entries.

GIFTS FROM HONGKONG AND FOOCHEW.

This week through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., the following garments have been sent home by the women of Hongkong and Foochow to Miss Lloyd Thomas, 116, Murray Street, Hoxton N.:

4 parcels for invalid soldiers.
3 parcels for the Women's Emergency Corps.
3 parcels for Belgian Refugees.
1 blanket overcoat.
2 child's woollen jackets.
8 child's frocks.
4 child's petticoats.
1 boy's shirt.
and 6 dozen pairs of socks and 1 cap comforter have been sent to Mrs. Eden, Jackman's Work Society, 94 Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., for the soldiers at the front.
Some cloth has also kindly been given by Noor Din, which is being made up to be sent home.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 1.15 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintag Channel moving N.N.W.

MISSIONARY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

News has reached the China Inland Mission that Mr. J. R. Adam of Aichun-fu, Kweichow, was killed on the 11th ult. by a stroke of lightning, says a Hankow paper. He came to China twenty-eight years ago. As a missionary he was most devoted, and laboured with remarkable success, both amongst the Chinese and the aborigines, and translated the gospels for the latter into their native tongue. By his death this paper loses a valued correspondent. Full particulars are not yet to hand.
Another sad death in the same mission and same province has also been reported—that of Mr. J. Windsor, of Esauy, who died of dysentery. He had served 31 years in West China.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON GIBRALTAR.

The *Tägliche Rundschau* publishes another outburst against British naval supremacy by Professor Flamm, the instructor in shipbuilding at Charlottenburg. As usual, he has nothing good to say about the English, and he expresses the fervent hope that "the consequences of the overthrow of Russia and the concentration of strength against France which will thereby be made possible" Germany will be able to take "stronger measures against England." In this event the only course for Germany to pursue will be one of "absolute ruthlessness." Then at last "the day will dawn upon which the English blood-sucker will breathe again at the thought that the seas are free." Professor Flamm proposes that Egypt shall be torn away from England, and that Gibraltar, "which is not able to withstand the heavy siege guns of today," shall fall. He thinks that this "will, in the first instance, suffice," and other desirable consequences will follow.



Summer Days Are Flesh Building Days

Gain Healthy Flesh—Increase Your Weight from Ten
To Thirty Pounds—By Taking Sargol.

Thin Men and Women say "I'd give most anything to put on a little flesh and weight," but when a friend suggests a way they declare: "Not a chance. I've tried everything and am doomed to stay thin. I'm built that way."

Being "built to stay thin" means only that your digestive tract is so disorganised that it doesn't properly prepare the fat producing elements of your food for assimilation by your blood. Or, it may mean that your blood itself lacks the red corpuscle—the carrying power—to properly absorb these flesh producing ingredients.

In either event the major portion of your needed, normal nourishment goes to waste. It isn't food that makes folks fat. It's what the blood absorbs from the food—the sugars, starches, albuminoids of what you eat. If your body absorbed all the fat making material you eat you would plump up to proper proportions very quickly.

You can quickly stop this waste by eating Sargol with your meals and by stopping it you can easily, rapidly and safely gain from ten to thirty pounds of solid, health weight. They come as tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

Don't Worry—Take Sargol.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11 20 a.m.—Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China and S. Japan and increased slightly elsewhere; it is highest in the vicinity of the Bonin Islands, and relatively low over China and the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	South winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Good health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account, and the result is a nervous system, and it is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine, safe to take, rare in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/6 (36 pills) 1/3 (56 pills) & 2/6 (108 pills).

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

BATTLE JESTS IN THE BRITISH LINES.

HUMOUR OF WAR.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at the British Headquarters in France, writes under date July 27th:—

"If there is any purpose in my being here at the front as one of the chroniclers of this war it is, I suppose, to interpret the life and character of our soldiers in the field, as well as to record facts of fighting."

No interpretation of this life would be complete and true without some part of it being devoted to its humorous side. The humour developed by this war is not exactly suitable for drawing rooms, but it is marvellously effective in an atmosphere of high explosives. The plain facts of war are not shrouded over in the way of those at home (literary gentlemen with delicate souls) who try to pretend that war is a nice, clean thing, full of poetry and chivalry.

Here we face everything quite frankly—dead bodies, the smell of corruption, vermin, and all the inevitable brutalities without squeamish phrases. Therefore our humour is a little coarse at times, but healthy and true. We can laugh quite heartily, for example, at new and ingenious ways of destroying the enemy, and do not sentimentalize over their sudden death (our soldiers are here to kill, and not to shed tears of pity).

Last night, at an officers' mess, there was great laughter at the story of one of our men who had spent his last cartridge in defending an attack. "Hand me down your spide, Mike," he said, and, as six Germans came one by one round the end of a traverse he split each man's skull open with a deadly blow.

HIS FIRST GERMAN.

The oddest incidents happen in this extraordinary life of war to provide a little chance of mirth. It was, for instance, very funny the other day, when a spy hunt took place, a man being discovered at work with a telephone.

"We've got him, sir!" shouted a British Tommy, and many shots were fired rather wildly, until the captain approached with his revolver and put it against the forehead of the culprit. "What are you doing here, you scoundrel?" he asked, sternly.

"Telephoning to the battery," said the alleged spy, who was an honest Englishman. "Who's your officer?" asked the astounded captain. The head of a little gentleman appeared, and a mild voice said "I am." Rather a good joke, that!

That was a rare joke, too, when a Kitchener's Army man bayoneted his first German the other day, and was so cock-a-hoop that he stood with one foot on his dead foe, in the attitude of Lewis Waller in romantic melodrama. "I laughed until the tears came into my eyes," said a young lieutenant who witnessed the operation.

They have queer fancies, some of our British soldiers from the rural districts, as, for instance, when a day or two ago some of them went to a great deal of trouble with a dead German—he had been dead three weeks—in order to bury him face downwards.

"What on earth are you doing?" asked their sergeant-major, who could not understand the meaning of this fuss.

"Well, it's like this," was the explanation. "If the beggar begins to scratch, he will scratch his way to the devil. It's an old belief in our district, and it took our fancy."

THE CHIEF ASSASSIN.

Two days ago at that tea table I have mentioned in the ruined village (I have described so many places of the kind that I will leave out the picture of this complete destruction), there were some very good stories told, and one of them was about the Chief Assassin (as they call him affectionately), who is a valuable asset of the regiment. He is a great sniper, and one of the last six men left out of forty-eight who came from South Africa at the beginning of the war.

All these men were fine shots, and were formed into a kind of snipers' battalion, picking off a large number of Germans. The "Chief Assassin" was sent for by the colonel, so that I might have the pleasure of talking to him, but as he was a modest and bashful man he stood out in the roadway while I spoke to him alone (a whistle was blown just then as a signal to take to cover, but the sniper said it wasn't worth bothering about). He grinned when I asked him to tell me his biggest bag.

"I picked off twelve in one afternoon," he said. "But it's all in the day's work. If I can kill one or two a day I'm satisfied. It's just a question of waiting for one's opportunity, and sometimes there's a good sport and sometimes there ain't. I can't help laughing sometimes when I catch one bending, as you might say. Oh, it has its funny side, if you look at it from the right point of view."

KILLING VERMIN.

I think there must have been a sense of humour in the brain of a young private who was ordered to accompany me to a certain battalion headquarters in a place which seemed to me the foulest piece of war's handiwork anywhere in France (the whole place is littered with the relics of street fighting and with scraps of uniforms and equipment worn by men now buried among the rubbish heaps).

We had to walk for three-quarters of a mile down a road between flat fields, and we had not gone far when the young man remarked casually, "Of course, nobody walks down this 'ere road in daylight. Not allowed to, as the Germans can see you quite plainly."

Do you begrudge them their laughter? I who go among them, and again share a little of the peril which is part of their daily routine, know that without such laughter an army is lost. Our soldiers are good fighting men because in the midst of all the horrors of war they find an excuse for mirth.

The killing of Germans is to them no more than the killing of vermin. The more the merrier! And men who have hurried

grasped into the enemy's trenches, and exploded mines under the enemy's redoubts, and laughed to see the mangled bodies fly up in a scatter of earth, will laugh just as much at the gambols of a kitten on a French doorstep (stooping to stroke the little creature), and find great merriment in the attempts of a French peasant-girl to speak the English tongue with an Irish brogue or a Northumbrian burr.

TO WED WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

RESOLUTION OF MANY FRENCH WOMEN.

Initiating the example set by the women of Lombardy, who, after the province was freed of the German yoke, decided to wed no one but men wounded in defending their country, the French women are inaugurating a movement that has for its object the taking of a vow to give one's heart and hand only to a soldier who shed his blood in the defence of his country.

Large numbers of such marriages have already taken place, and shortly several blind soldiers and a few heroes who lost both legs in the battles in Northern France are to lead to the altar the women of their choice.

Women also are very enthusiastic in their treatment of men home from the front. "My husband," said a Parisienne recently, "returned to our home for a few days. In the course of his sojourn here we found it necessary to make some purchases in one of the big stores. I left him for a moment while choosing the things I wanted, and when I returned I found him surrounded by a bevy of pretty sales-girls, who were plying him with questions."

"I wonder if you will let me kiss you?" I heard him say to one. In a moment he was busy kissing all of them, and the girls looked as radiant as if they had received a precious gift. To cut short any undesired suspicion, let me tell you that my husband, while one of the dearest men alive, is also one of the ugliest. This has been the experience of several of my friends, for it seems that the kiss has been adopted as the best way of expressing admiration for the soldiers fighting for France's freedom.

Now that soldiers have commenced to come to Paris on a short leave of absence, it is a familiar sight to see one of them walk along the boulevards in the company of four or five "midnighters," as the graceful working-girls of Paris are called.

"Of course, they are not my sweethearts," explained a bronzed soldier, "but, you see, I have no family, so they have adopted me as one to whom to send an occasional package with sweetmeats and other gifts. In other words, they have become my 'marraines'—god-mothers that is. When I received my leave of absence, I came straight to Paris, looked them up, and I have never had a better time in my life."

"The women of France" is the favourite toast at every gathering, for in the words of a Paris deputy, "Parisian, do not know where to admire most—the courage of our soldiers at the front, or that of our women at home."

LONDON. "A DEAD CITY."

PROF. GEDDES SAYS ITS CITIZENS CREEP ABOUT IN TUNNELS.

Professor Patrick Geddes, continuing his series of addresses at King's College, London, said that the nineteenth century was a mechanical age, engaged in the study of dead things, but ignorant of life. The student studied dead languages, but learned nothing about them. The anatomist studied dead bodies, not the living organism. It was a world of corpse and ghosts, in which the really vital idea was completely lost.

It was probably for that reason that the Victorian age had such a horror of sex and reproduction, but without this the world was an unintelligible conundrum. A member of the governing body of a university not ten miles from the Strand but some time ago put the subject of the matter before a meeting and his fellow-governors looked upon his remarks as either indecent or irrelevant.

The vision of life in terms of mechanism had poisoned the world. The progress of the world was not a terrible determinism of the inexorable past pushing us down headlong, but was a conscious, selective process. A living city—and London had ceased to be one—must have a conscious existence. Londoners had become disorientated, and crept about in tunnels, knowing nothing of the world they moved in. It was this ignorance of geography which led to the loss of wars.

In the Franco-Prussian war the French, though brave, were led by the most incompetent of generals. Von Moltke, on the contrary, was a brain. Every night at the end of a march, in the chateau in which he was stationed, he had a room cleared even of its carpet. On the floor was spread a large map of France, and here he marshalled his toy soldiers and planned his campaign. In the present war, too, the leaders were real geographers, and saw Europe at a glance, not in disconnected localities.

OUR YOUNGEST V.C.

YOUTH OF EIGHTEEN WHO RALLIED A DETACHMENT.

Second Lieutenant George Raymond Dallas Moor, on whom the King has conferred the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery and resource at the Dardanelles by taking command and rallying a detachment of neighbouring battalion which had lost all its officers, thereby stemming the retirement and recapturing a lost trench, is possibly the youngest officer ever to receive this coveted decoration.

He is only eighteen years of age, and less than twelve months ago was at school. He is the son of Mr. William Henry Moor, who for seventeen years was a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, but at the close of the Boer war was transferred to the Transvaal as Assistant Colonial Secretary, and afterwards became the Transvaal Auditor-General. The resourceful young officer, says *The Telegraph*, came to England in 1910 to be educated at Cheltenham College, and in October received a commission in the 11th Devonshire Regiment, being afterwards transferred to the 3rd Hampshire Regiment. Only a few days after his brave act won for him the V.C., his name appeared in the list of officers wounded at the Dardanelles.

THREE ROYAL WOMEN.

THE MYSTERY OF CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH'S DEATH.

Memories of Queen Amelie of Portugal.
By LUCIEN CORPESHOT. London: Eveleigh Nash.

My Past. By the Countess Marie Larisch. London: Eveleigh Nash.
My Own Story. By LOUISA DE TUSCANY (Ex-Crown Princess of Saxony). London: Eveleigh Nash.

There is a strong note of adulation in this biography of the Queen-Mother of Portugal—adulation of Queen Amelie herself and of the House of Orleans. It cannot be said that the family of the Comte de Paris have had a happy existence, and one cannot but sympathise with the efforts of Queen Amelie, who certainly possessed royal qualities and sought to promote the welfare of the people ruled by the House of Braganza. Dom Carlos, however, whatever amiable characteristics he possessed, was not a heroic figure as a king. He came to the throne at a time when the Portuguese nation required someone more than a mere anachronism of their ruler. Once a great people, a brave, adventurous race, for centuries the Portuguese have fallen from high estate, and one is inclined to believe that the reason given for their decline by M. Corpeshot is probably correct. "This

powerful and gentle people, already as fatalists as the Arab, is led, drawn, towards a fate for which it has no desire, by the population of the towns, the great ports, which in every class of society is a population terribly crossed with black or Indian blood." After the assassination of his father and brother, Dom Manoel had a chance to stem the tide of republicanism, and had he only seconded the able efforts of his mother his towering throne might have withstood the current. Sympathy is evoked for the Royal lady who is the subject of this memoir. She was born in exile at York House on the banks of the Thames, in the room which saw the birth of Queen Anne, and after a brief sojourn in France and an eventful but unhappy period in Portugal, she was again found asylum near the pleasant meadows of Richmond. Outside the personal portion of this memoir there is little to interest, for the references to the intrigues in the Portuguese Court are superficial. They are sufficient, however, to indicate the futility of the parliamentarians and the total absence of anything like statesmanship amongst the so-called leaders of the Portuguese people.

Life at the Austrian Court is depicted with much vivacity in the Countess Marie's book. This is a cheaper edition, and brings this very readable series of confessions within the reach of everyone. Selected by the late Empress Elizabeth as her companion and confidante, the daughter of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria has much to reveal about the life of her aunt, but hints rather than speaks out openly about her various affairs of the heart.

Those who love scandal of people in high places may come to this fountain and drink their fill. At a time when the Houses of Bavaria and Hapsburg are so much in the public eye, the volume has a deeper interest, for here we have a frank revelation of the madness and degeneracy of both Houses, and find therein a partial explanation for some of the recent happenings in Europe. The chief interest lies in the Countess's recital of the tragic incident at Meyerling, where the Crown Prince Rudolph was found dead beside the body of Mary Victoria. Other writers have doubted the accuracy of the Countess's story, but it seems to us that no one could have a better opportunity for advancing a more plausible theory of the Prince's death and that of his companion, seeing that it was the Countess who took Mary Victoria to the Prince at the Hohenburg in Vienna and was one of the last to see both alive. In a preface to this new edition, she defends herself against the critics, and reaffirms that romantic though her story may appear it is a true and faithful narrative of her own part in the tragedy.

In her story of life at a German Court, the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony has also something to say about the Meyerling tragedy. But hers is obviously a garbled tale, and only serves to add to the mystery surrounding this tragic affair. If her version were accepted, it would point to Mary Victoria, having been the assailant, whereas, from the Countess Marie Larisch's account, it would seem that Rudolph first shot his paramour and then turned the revolver on himself. The ex-Crown Princess was the daughter of Ferdinand IV., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and she has a fairly sordid picture to give us of German princelings and their wives and families. Remembering that the first edition of this entertaining volume saw the light in 1911, it is interesting to read the following passage in it:—

"I am sure he (the Emperor William II.) does not entertain any real affection for England, and no people are better aware of this than the English themselves. Whenever he visits the English Royal Family, it is amusing to see how the newspapers dwell on the ties of blood which connect the two houses, but everyone knows that *au fond* William would never allow consideration for his mother's relatives to weigh one moment against the interests of his own country. I do not think there is any possibility of the 'great invasion' taking place for some time. The Emperor knows that the financial state of Germany is not favourable at the moment for war, and he is fully aware that, even if the English army leaves a great deal to be desired, the navy is unspoilt, and England even, in her partial decadence, still remains the Mistress of the Seas. I do not think the Emperor will ever become the ally of Austria in a war against England," etc.

The ex-Crown Princess will have to revise her opinions. She has lived to see Austria and Germany, with the help of Turkey, arrayed against England and her Allies, and has doubtless read the Hymn of Hate and heard of the morning and evening salutation of all loyal Germans to the effect that "Got' strafe England!" We hope she will live long enough to see the Houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg humbled in the dust, and then perhaps she may consider that the indignities she had to suffer in Saxony have been avenged.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

- 1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
- 2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
- 3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, by humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
- 4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
- 5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
- 6 STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a gloom, a haze, lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squall, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a new moon, a moon in inches, tenths and hundredths.

FORTHCOMING EVENT.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Howitt Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal.—"The Land of Promise."

Friday, 17th Sept.—Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON HIS VISIT TO FRANCE.

CANADA AND HER SONS.

Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, has returned from France greatly impressed by his visit. "I regard it," he remarked to a representative of *The Daily Telegraph*, "as the most interesting and inspiring event of my life."

The right hon. gentleman touched, so far as publicity is permitted, on the chief events of his tour. He has passed through a strenuous week, but he has not spared himself. And, while he has naturally devoted great attention to the Canadian Forces—those fighting at the front as well as the wounded—he has spent some time at the British Headquarters, as well as at those of General Joffre. The forces from the Dominion have now established a worldwide reputation for their valour. Nevertheless, it was a pleasure to the Canadian Premier to hear on all sides testimony to the magnificent achievements of officers and men.

"At the British Headquarters," he remarked, "at the French Headquarters, and everywhere in France, as in Great Britain, the highest appreciation was expressed of the courage, resourcefulness, and endurance of the Canadian troops in all the engagements in which they have taken part during the war, and especially in the battle which is known as the second battle of Ypres." Sir John French, General Joffre, and the President of the French Republic spoke in terms of great admiration respecting the conduct of the Canadian forces.

ADMIRATION FOR THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Before leaving France Sir Robert, with the British Ambassador, had the honour of dining with the President of the Republic and of meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of War. He paid an eloquent tribute to the French army as well as to the demeanour of the French people.

"I was greatly impressed," he said, "with the courage, determination, and self-control of the French nation. The valour and resourcefulness of the French armies have already aroused the admiration of the world. The entire people seem inspired with a like spirit."

The Canadian Premier left London on Tuesday week last, and was conveyed in a destroyer to Boulogne, where he was received by French military and naval officers, and by the British transport officer. During his stay in France he was accompanied by Colonel Barry, of Sir John French's Staff, Major Storr, of Lord Kitchener's Staff, Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, acting as secretary, and Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian Eye-Witness.

The afternoon and evening of Tuesday were spent in visiting four Canadian hospitals near Boulogne, and one British hospital, all of which he found highly efficient and well-equipped. It is interesting to note that Sir Robert had only been in France a few hours when he performed a ceremony that will appeal to every Canadian, and the result of which is intended to keep green the memory of the gallant sons from the Dominion, who, by their heroism, have maintained the noblest traditions of the British race. At Boulogne, and afterwards at Treport, the Canadian Premier planted seeds of Canadian maples on the graves of the Canadian officers and men there buried. It is not difficult to imagine what emotions this simple but beautiful incident evoked.

VISIT TO THE CANADIANS.

On the following morning Sir Robert proceeded to Sir General French's Headquarters, where he met Sir John French, to whom he was no stranger, and by whom he was very cordially welcomed. After a stay of about half an hour he proceeded to the front, obtaining a commanding view of the whole valley in which Ypres is situated. While the members of the party were there they saw a German mine explode. "But we ascertained," remarked Sir Robert with a smile, "that no damage was done." Proceeding from this point to the Canadian lines, the right hon. gentleman inspected various units.

Sir Robert was touched by the splendid demeanour of the men, and the heartiness of the reception which they gave him. "The troops," he said, "were in splendid condition. Officers and men alike were keen in the performance of their duties. They were naturally very much pleased to see someone straight from Canada, and their appearance and their spirit were really an inspiration."

During the whole of Wednesday the Prime Minister had the honour of being accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, who also went with him on a visit to the Princess Patricia's Regiment, which has won undying fame. To the officers and men Prince Arthur delivered a stirring address, and on the call of the Premier three hearty cheers were given for Princess Patricia. Returning to Headquarters, Sir Robert had the honour of meeting the Prince of Wales and members of Sir John French's Staff.

MEETING WITH GENERAL JOFFE.

On the following morning he met General Joffre and his Staff at luncheon, and the next day he had an opportunity of visiting the French line. Speaking of this part of his tour the Premier said: "We were greatly impressed with the efficiency of the French military organization and the resolute determination of the French army. At several places during our visit we saw the effect of the German shell fire in the total and partial destruction of towns and villages."

Saturday was spent in Paris, where in the evening Sir Robert and the British Ambassador dined with the President of the French Republic, and met the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of War. In Paris there is a hospital which has been established by the municipalities of the Province of Quebec by the subscriptions of the municipalities themselves and those of French wounded. This hospital was visited, and the Canadian Prime Minister had a most welcome reception. He also visited a large British hospital at Versailles, where he found some Canadian wounded, and a small Australian hospital near Paris, which has been founded by Mrs. Smith Williams and other Australian ladies.

Sunday was devoted to a visit to Treport, where a large and well-equipped Canadian hospital has been established, under the command of Colonel Bridges. At Treport also visits were made to the British Stationary Hospital No. 3, and a hospital under the direction of Lady Murray. From this point a return was made to Boulogne, and on Sunday evening Sir Robert crossed to Folkestone in a destroyer.

Monday was spent in visiting the Canadian hospitals at Shoreham and the Canadian convalescent home at Monk's Horton, as well as that at Bromley. At these institutions the spirit of the wounded was found to be admirable, and for each wounded soldier the Prime Minister had a cheery word. Sir Robert was particularly impressed by the scene at Monk's Horton, where 870 convalescent Canadian soldiers were drawn up in line. Having thus passed rapidly over his tour, Sir Robert paused for a moment when asked if he would give the impression that his visit to the Canadian soldiers had made upon him. "These men," he replied, "hardly realise how profound an impression their splendid achievements have made upon the people of the whole Dominion. They are impressed as being thoroughly good soldiers of the world-wide issues which are involved in this war, and as inspired by an unwavering determination to perform their duty in the future as in the past."

IN MEAN STREETS.

CRUDE OBSESSIONS OF LONDON'S MRS. GAMPS.

The "annuals" of the London borough councils are invariably dry stuff, but a noteworthy exception is the annual report for 1914, just issued by Dr. Thomas, the medical officer of health for Finsbury. This is a very human document, and tells of life from its seamier side in a district which he describes as "a happy hunting ground for the amateur philanthropist."

Sarah Gamp still lives there in great strength under the guise of "Neighbour Nurses." They are engaged without any very exact notion of the duties they may be asked to perform, though some regard their presence at the mothers' churning as the most important service they can render.

Many are decrepit, shambling, leaden-footed, deaf, halting, old cronies, dirty and ignorant. Some receive the old age pension. They are inclined to be "independent." In the words of a mother, "It's hard to get some of them to come to you if you are too particular. I am so thankful of her that I couldn't order her about. I am afraid to tell her to wash herself for fear she would leave me and not come back to me again."

One such nurse only washed the mother once. They neglect the mothers and their babies. Some admit they do not understand babies. They look with indifference upon "thrush." One averred it to be a natural complaint with babies; she had had thirteen children, and they all had thrush.

OLD-TIME BELIEFS.

The nurses have their obsessions and their old-time beliefs. They assert it is unlucky to weigh a baby. It is dangerous to cut its nails; the child should be bitten off with the nail; until the child is a year old. A baby must not be put in the fresh air, or it will get sore eyes. These and many others are the crude ideas which are kept alive in London slums by nurses of this type, and Dr. Thomas says it is a pity that the hospitals which now work in the district do not establish an efficient service of maternity nurses to displace some of these noxious and unsavoury "Gamps."

It is astonishing in squalid streets to see the heavy responsibilities that are cast upon young children. When the mother goes out to work, the care of the whole family may be left to a girl of ten, or even less. Cases have been known where the only occupants of a tenement were a girl of eight, who was washing the floor and looking after three younger children and a baby. She had been given a halfpenny to get the baby milk, and a twopenny to get herself and the other children food and chips. But such children strive to do their best, as for instance, one who was washing baby's bottle with paraffin, "which will clean anything." Though stricken with poverty, some mothers will manage to get expensive foods for the babies. Food "used by Royalty and recommended by doctors" is much favoured. Some mothers are inclined to believe anything they see in print, and are the prey of unscrupulous manufacturers who advertise their wares extensively and mendaciously.

THE PROFESSIONAL PAWNER.

In many mean streets there are women, well known to the pawnbrokers and who for small payments, take clothes and household goods to pawn for their neighbours. It is stated that the advantages are two-fold. The woman who pawns through a recognised intermediary obtains a larger loan than she would if she herself conducted the transaction. For the pawnbroker, the professional pawner guarantees the good faith of the owner, and will be able to exercise pressure in case of default. As the needs become more urgent, the articles are said to be pawned in the following order: the wedding ring, clock, husband's best suit of clothes (10s.), husband's shirt (1s. 6d.), children's boots, baby's long clothes (2s.), sheets, pillow cases, aprons, petticoats, and chemises all in one parcel (3s.), children's frocks, mother's frocks or dresses, and lastly the wall pictures. The poor cling to the slums, and health visitors record cases where parents earning only 20s. a week will pay 6d. or 8d. a day in fares rather than move elsewhere.

We have it on high authority that the staidness of our troops in Gallipoli is a fact which would have delighted Dr. Johnson above measure. It would be interesting to know to what extent the presence of a large body of Australian troops in the army has affected this choice, for Australians are the greatest tea-drinkers in the world. It was on tea that the pioneers established the prosperity of the island-continent. America, on the other hand, was founded largely on coffee, and coffee to this day is a great drink in the States. The only army which shares to the full our addiction to tea is that of Russia. The Germans swear by cocoa, and the question of the cocoa supply has been one of their problems in the war.

REVIEWS.

The Secrets of the German War Office. By Dr. A. K. GRAVES, late of the German Secret Service. London: T. Werner Laurie.

When a book has reached its 105th thousand there is no need to write of its popularity. On a previous occasion we dealt with the contents of this remarkable revelation of the life of a German spy, pointing out some slight inaccuracies, points that struck us as being strange in view of Dr. Graves' statements in regard to the training he received at German hands. In this edition, we notice that he refers to Sir Edward Grey as "his Lordship." His description of the British Foreign Minister appears to be to the greatly influenced by German prejudice, and we should like to read Sir Edward Grey's report of the interview. Dr. Graves states they had before the latter set out on a mission to America for the British Secret Service. A new chapter has been added to the book dealing with this mission, and since the Censor has allowed it to appear we may take it that it does not contain anything likely to prejudice British interests. How much Dr. Graves knows of international politics may be gauged from the following extract from the new chapter: "The Japanese question is long full in the event of the coming European war. It is all bluff and occasionally Japan must be rewarded for keeping up the bluff. In this instance, Germany permitted Japan to colonize and permitted her to buy all the German ships she wanted with the exception of these big transatlantic liners that are auxiliary cruisers of the German navy. Let me emphasize with all due knowledge of the alarmist's fears that the United States need never fear the 'Yellow Peril' as long as she does not antagonize the dominant Powers of Europe. Who are of course, Germany and her Allies. If we are to believe Dr. Graves, that Japan was allowed to exist and expand! In spite of its weaknesses, the book has an interest of its own. Dr. Graves, as will be remembered, is the spy who was arrested and imprisoned in 1912 for spying at Rosyth.

The Outrage. By "Banco." London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. It deals with the outrage of a young English girl by a German soldier in Belgium—a young girl who is engaged to an Englishman of a Quaker descent, who, though found in a London night-club in the opening chapter, raves about marrying only a "pure" woman. He does not mind the German gives birth to a child to the German soldier. So much has already been written about real German atrocities that they might well be left out of English fiction.

MISER'S FORTUNE.

FOOD SCRAPS AND RAGS FOR MADRID'S RICHEST MAN.

An amazing miser story is reported from Madrid, the *Daily Chronicle's* Paris correspondent states. A few months ago there died in the Spanish capital, at No. 6, the Saint-Marc, a man about sixty years old, named Romagosa, who, in the opinion of his neighbours and few friends, was poor. He and his wife lived a miserable life. They both dressed almost in rags, and the old man spent most of his time in prayers in the churches. With the couple lived Romagosa's aged mother, who had an even more miserable appearance. The old woman used to go every morning to the market to buy food, but generally she returned with her basket filled with detritus which she picked up on the ground in the market. What no one ever imagined was that the miserable Romagosa was one of the richest, if not the richest man, in Madrid—and that he possessed a wealth which is more considerable than that of the Duke of Seville, and that he was a richer man than the Count di Romanones, the Spanish ex-Premier.

WIDOW'S DISAPPEARANCE. Romagosa's fortune, including money in the banks, bonds, properties in Spain, France, Cuba, Argentine, Chili, amounting to 170 millions of pesetas (about £2,730,000). Romagosa had large sums of money and considerable amounts of bonds deposited in London banks. The Bank of France owned a magnificent house in the Champs Elysees in Paris, which itself is valued at £400,000. One shop in the ground floor of this house is alone rented for £2,000 a year. By his will Romagosa has left his whole fortune to the Bishops of Madrid, Barcelona, and Buenos Ayres. To his wife the miser leaves the usufruct of his houses and land properties, which after her death will go to the three bishops, in equal parts. The dead miser's wife, since her husband's death, appeared for a few days to Sarria, near Barcelona. The Bishop of Madrid has written to her several letters asking her to come to Madrid to look after the inheritance together with him, but she made no reply. It is rumoured that the widow is determined to fight the will, but the bishop, it is said, would in this case use his influence to persuade the woman to drop the case or come to an agreement.

GERMANS ON THE RAMPAGE.

WOUNDED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS BURNED ALIVE.

M. Ludovic Nadand, the special correspondent of the *Journal* (Paris) gives a sensational recital of the cruelties committed by the Germans in Poland. In numerous villages farmers were tortured and were made to look on while bands of thirty or forty soldiers, following the lead of their officers, committed outrages on their little daughters. Several young girls escaped by drowning themselves. To revenge themselves for these escapes, the Germans burned a large number of private houses. A priest who intervened was chastised soundly, and then burned alive. In several places wounded Russians, after being tortured with bayonets, were saturated with petrol or shut up and then burned alive.

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ANYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,732, H. S. Smith, 30th August—Moji 25th August, Coal and General—Chinese.
AZUMASAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,950, August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,637, K. Hori, 29th August—Manila 28th August, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAOFIN, Norwegian str., 897, A. I. Salvendy, 31st August—Kinchou 28th August, General—Chinese.
FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, F. C. Perkins, 28th August—Saigon 24th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FOOTLE, Chinese str., 850, B. Miyooka, 31st August—Bangkok 24th August, Rice—Chinese.
HAICHUNG, British str., 1,267, J. S. Thomson, 1st September—Fochow 23rd August, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 28th August—Haiphong 28th August, General—A. R. Marty.
HUICHOW, British str., 1,221, Shane, 31st August—Tientsin 21st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KUMAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 774, M. Sadokoro, 30th August—Bangkok 20th August, Rice—Chinese.
MORESBY, British str., 1,338, Stalker, 31st August—Saigon 27th August, Rice—Chinese.
NISHIO MARU, Japanese str., 842, Y. Nakano, 24th August—Bangkok 12th August, Rice—Chinese.
NORD, British str., 1,057, W. Tuigey, 26th August—Singapore 19th August, Cacao Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
PAKHOT, British str., 1,227, Arthur Tucker, 28th August—Saigon 23rd August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
SABINE RICKMANS, Norwegian str., 573, J. Schmetmann, 31st August—Singapore 23rd August, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
SALAMIS, British str., 2,070, D. A. Gardiner, 31st August—Memritius 14th August, General—Bank Line.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,491, H. Katano, 23rd August—Java 2nd July, Sugar and Molasses—Java-China-Lijn.
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,523, M. Fukuta, 1st September—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TANBAN MARU, Japanese str., 30th August—Hongkong 22nd August, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
TONGLE, Chinese str., Honda, 27th August—Bangkok 20th August, Rice—Chinese.
TRIGONA, Dutch str., 1,056, F. Vijgeboom, 31st August—Shanghai 27th August, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
TSINGTAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,523, K. Yamaka, 31st August—Chingwantao 24th August, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
VAN ALBREZSEN, Dutch str., 5,000, R. de Weerd, 1st September—Deli 23rd August, General—Java-China-Lijn.

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Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [910]

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Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [911]

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Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th August 1915. [1]

